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Journal

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF THE

MAGNOLIA NURSERIES,



BELLEVUE, Marion Co., Florida.

LEMON GROVE, San Diego Co., Cal.

SEASON 1897-98.

J. W. WAITE,

Lemon Grove, California,

F. D. WAITE,

Bellevue, Florida,

PROPRIETORS.

F. P. GAFFNEY, PRINTER, Ocala, Fla.

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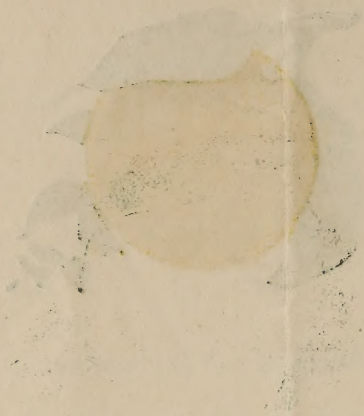
J. W. WAITE,

Lemon Grove, California,

F. D. WAITE,

Belleview, Florida,

PROPRIETORS.



❁ TO OUR PATRONS. ❁

In presenting this, our tenth annual catalogue, to our customers in Florida, Louisiana, California, and foreign fruit growing countries, we desire to say that every tree offered for sale by us has been budded and grown in our own nurseries, and under our personal supervision; and we are pleased to say that we have a much larger and better class of stock to offer to our customers. We cultivate nothing but the choicest varieties, purchasing our original bud wood from men who stand at the head of our State Horticultural Society, and who are prominently identified with the fruit industry of Florida. Therefore our trees should prove true to name. Our trees are budded from two to eight inches from surface roots, consequently have an advantage over high budded trees, as a few shovelful of earth or a little straw thrown up against the trunk will protect them from being killed out entirely by any frost or freeze. We advise all to order early, as by so doing they are sure of obtaining size, number and variety of trees required.

Every variety is budded in a block by itself, and many of the two and three year old buds are heavily laden with fruit in the nursery at the present time. Trees are thrifty and vigorous, have been carefully trained to a stake, and budded on stock which presents as fine an appearance as the buds themselves. Nurseries are situated on high rolling land, and have a large number of fibrous roots; trees taken from this nursery have invariably done well, as our many customers will testify.

We invite inspection, in fact, prefer to have customers select their own stock, and if notified, will meet visitors at the depot and show them our nurseries with pleasure; to those who cannot conveniently do this, we will say, that every tree shipped them shall be, at time of shipping, *exactly as represented, or price of same will be refunded.* Of those visiting our nurseries and inspecting same, not two per cent. fail to purchase stock. In ordering trees, if the same are to be shipped at once, the full amount must accompany order: if trees are to be reserved, one-fourth of price must accompany order. No trees will be reserved after December 1, 1897, unless paid for in full. No trees will be shipped from nursery

until same are paid for in full, unless parties are well known to us.

Remittances may be made by money order or draft on New York or Ocala, Fla. No charges will be made for boxing or delivering to the railroad station. Trees will be labeled plainly and packed in the most thorough manner, and every care taken to insure their arrival at destination in good condition. For damages en route, purchasers must, of course, look to the transportation companies, but if notified, we will use every effort to trace, hurry forward, etc.

No substitution of kinds will be made unless authorized to do so. It is best, however, in ordering particular trees, and especially particular sizes, to state whether, and to what extent, substitutions can be made, in case an order cannot be filled to the letter, thus saving time and correspondence.

Do not fail to state which route you wish trees shipped by, whether by freight or express, giving your full post-office address and the name of railroad station to which you wish trees shipped.

Address all communications to F. D. WALTER, Manager, Belleview, Marion County, Florida.

HINTS TO PLANTERS.

In purchasing stock, do not buy a tree simply because it is cheap. There is as much reason in trying to make a trotter out of a horse with a broken leg, as to try and make an orange grove out of a lot of infective, hide-bound, stunted trees. Get a good, healthy tree, even if you have to pay twice or three times as much for it as you would for an *inferior, unhealthy one*. It will save you time and money, and you will never regret the extra expense, as such trees, with reasonable care, will make a grove that you may be proud of, while the others would only be a bill of expense to you and a detriment to the town in which you live. Order your trees early, so as to get a good selection of the varieties required. Employ *only experienced men* to set your trees, as a tree must be properly set in order to thrive and do well; have them thoroughly watered when set, and should the weather become dry and the leaves commence to curl, do not look at the sky from day to day and imagine that you see signs of rain, letting the trees go, thereby giving them a set-back which it will take months to get

them out of, but give them water at once, and keep them in a healthy condition.

A great many in selecting trees are governed entirely by the size of the stock. We consider this wrong in a measure. The growth of a tree is not governed by the size of the stock, but entirely by the number and length of roots. All nurseries are set out with rows, about an equal distance apart, and it is well to remember that you get as many, if not more, roots, with a one-inch stock than you do with a three-inch stock; and with a reasonable top the growing capacity, in our opinion, is in favor of the former. Of course, if the larger tree can remain where it was grown, it entirely alters the case, as it then has its roots intact, and consequently has the advantage over the smaller one.

TIME TO PLANT.

In our opinion the orange or lemon tree should be planted during the months of November and December. The trees are then entirely dormant in Florida and can be moved and transplanted with less injury to the tree than at any other time during the year. We know from experience that trees planted at this season of the year will stand more frost the balance of the winter than trees that have been planted one or two years. Many people wish to see a tree start to grow as soon as it is put in the ground, and generally wait until late in the season in order to obtain this end. A tree planted early in any country where a citrus tree can live will commence almost immediately to make a root growth, and by April will have made a root growth of from four to eight inches, according to the quality of soil and condition of tree, and will put on at least one-half more top growth the first season than a tree planted in April or May. The tree that is planted late will put out in the course of two or three weeks time a short top growth, as it has made no root growth and is not established. This growth comes from and necessarily takes just so much from the vitality of the tree itself, which is a detriment to it the rest of the season, therefore we urge it upon all to plant early and obtain the best results.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

Distance apart.	No. of Trees.	Distance apart.	No. of Trees.
1 by 1.....	43560	13 by 13.....	257
2 by 2.....	10890	14 by 14.....	222
3 by 3.....	4840	15 by 15.....	193
4 by 4.....	2722	16 by 16.....	170
5 by 5.....	1742	17 by 17.....	150
6 by 6.....	1210	18 by 18.....	134
7 by 7.....	888	19 by 19.....	120
8 by 8.....	680	20 by 20.....	108
9 by 9.....	537	25 by 25.....	69
10 by 10.....	435	30 by 30.....	48
11 by 11.....	360	35 by 35.....	35
12 by 12.....	302	40 by 40.....	27

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Peaches	15 to 20 feet each way
Plums	12 to 15 feet each way
Pears—LeConte and Keiffer	25 to 30 feet each way
Pears—general varieties	18 to 20 feet each way
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20 feet each way
Apples—standard	18 to 20 feet each way
Oranges and Lemons, budded	20 feet each way
Oranges and Lemons, seedlings	25 feet each way
Apricots	15 to 20 feet each way
Grapes—Northern Varieties	8 to 15 feet each way
Grapes—Southern, Muscadine type	18 to 25 feet each way
Quinces	10 to 12 feet each way
Figs	12 to 15 feet each way

Stock on which the Citrus should be Worked for Profit and to Guard Against Foot-rot.

After examining the Special Consular Reports on Fruit Culture in foreign countries, and visiting the fruit growing centres of California and Florida, for absolute proof against foot-rot, the sour orange is the only stock which is recommended. The Satsuma will not do well on the sour root, and should be worked on the Rough Lemon or Trifoliata stock.

All citrus worked on the Rough Wild Lemon stock has a tendency to produce large fruit; for this reason we would only recommend that such varieties of oranges as the Satsuma, Tangerine, King and Mandarin be used. We have never seen large trees of the wild lime, and fear that the orange worked on this stock would be dwarfed in a great measure. There are some high sand hills in Orange County, Fla., that if planted with the sour stock do not do as well as the rough lemon or sweet root, but the *sweet root* should be avoided, as we have seen it have the foot-rot on the highest hills in the State.

After fruiting and testing over 46 varieties of the citrus, we have selected the following varieties for extensive propagation.

It has been our experience that we do not want so many varieties in the grove, but we want the very best that are suited to our particular location. For Northern Florida we would recommend the early varieties, for Middle Florida the mid-winter sorts, and for the counties south of the frost-line (so-called) the late varieties should be planted extensively.

To our patrons on the East Coast from Palm Beach south we would suggest planting more lemons, as very few growers after the freeze had the heart to plant or bud lemons. We visited a few lemon groves near Miami the past season and found that one five acre grove of the Villa Franca was loaded with fruit of the finest quality. Fruit growers there informed us that the scab does not attack the lemon grown on the East Coast, which in itself is a great inducement, as the lemon growers in the middle portion of the State are compelled to use expensive sprays to keep the fruit free from the scab which ruins the commercial value of the fruit.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF ORANGES AND TIME OF RIPENING IN FLORIDA.

EARLY VARIETIES.

BOONE'S EARLY.—Mr. C. A. Boone, the originator of this orange, says: "It is ripe, colored, and ready for market from four to six weeks ahead of the average orange. The fruit is of the average size, heavy, compact, with little rag or pulp, thin, tough skin, and almost seedless." Another authority says: "By the 18th of September the oranges were eatable, and by the 18th of October were coloring, sweet, vinous, and as good as ordinary oranges often on the last of December."

PARSON BROWN.—This variety is the favorite early orange in Marion and Sumter counties; it is a very early ripener. Size medium, round in shape, with a very smooth skin. Ripens in October.

MALTESE STRAIGHT.—An early fruiter, is ripe enough to be shipped in November; keeps well on tree till late spring, and retains its juices in perfect condition; size medium, rind thin and dense, juice rich and vinous, tree nearly thornless. This variety is growing in favor wherever tested. We have eaten specimens of this fruit plucked from the tree in June, and found it juicy, rich and fresh.

MID-SEASON VARIETIES.

SANFORD'S MEDITERRANEAN.—Distinct variety, imported by Gen. Sanford. Size medium, round or slightly flattened; skin firm and of even thickness; juicy, sweet and rich; one of the most valuable. Tree a good grower, with a few thorns. Early and profuse bearer. The true name of this variety is said to have been lost.

CUNNINGHAM.—A seedling from Sumter County, Florida. This fruit scored the greatest number of points of any orange at the New Orleans Exposition, and has since been one of the prize oranges wherever exhibited. Supply limited.

PAPER RIND ST. MICHAEL.—From California. One of the oranges that attracted so much attention at the New Orleans Exposition. Fruit very fine quality; thin skin; medium size; one of the best shippers; trees fruit young, and very prolific: good growers; nearly thornless.

PINEAPPLE. — An excellent variety, introduced some years ago, and is said to be the favorite of the Orange Lake region of Florida. Tree is a very strong, upright grower. Prolific; fruit medium size; thin peel; heavy and juicy.

LATE VARIETIES.

HART'S LATE.—This tree was imported to this country by Mr. S. B. Parsons, of Flushing, L. I., from the hot-house of Thomas Rivers, of England. The label was lost in transit. Mr. E. H. Hart, of Federal Point, Florida, who first noticed its late qualities, exhibited it at one of the meetings of the Florida Fruit Growers' Society, and it was named by them Tardiff, and since been renamed by Mr. VanDeman, United States Pomologist, or by the American Pomological Society, Hart's Late. It is also known in other localities as Valencia Late, Valencia August, and Rivers' Late. The tree is a very strong, spreading, vigorous grower, has few thorns, and is a regular bearer. The fruit is medium size, slightly oval, smooth, very solid and heavy, the flesh being very firm. The flavor when ripe is sweet, with plenty of acid to give it a brisk and agreeable flavor. Few seeds, peel of a lightish cast, probably from a slight dash of lemon. Ripens in May, and will hang on tree in good condition until August.

JAFFA.—This variety was imported from Palestine about fourteen years ago by General Sanford, of Sanford, Florida. The tree is an upright, vigorous grower, is nearly thornless, fruits early and is prolific. The fruit is thin skinned, melting flesh, delicate flavor, with a well proportioned mixture of sugar and wild acid. Few seeds. Ripens in mid-winter. Remains on tree in good condition until late in April. It commands the highest price of any orange placed on the London or Paris markets, and is said to be the choicest orange where it originated.

ST. MICHAEL'S BLOOD.—Medium sized, nearly round, skin thin, but very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy, and of an exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes flecked or mottled with blood red, and in February the fruit will often become ruby red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside; one of the best blood oranges; the tree is nearly thornless and a regular bearer.

KID GLOVE FAMILY.

DANCY OR RED TANGERINE.—Tree of a strong, upright growth, attaining the size of a sweet orange; nearly

thornless; foliage rich and glossy, and when bruised gives forth a peculiar, pungent odor. Very different from any other orange tree. Fruit medium sized, much flattened; color of deep tomato red, with appearance of having been varnished; quality good; ships well. The bright red color always commands for it a high price as a fancy dessert fruit.

KING.—Introduced from Cochin China in 1882 by Dr. R. Magee, of Riverside, California. Fruit large, flattened, but not as much as the Mandarin; skin rough, but general appearance fine; segments and rind loose; fruit juicy; flavor good; membranes of brownish color, but with no bitter taste; color of flesh deep yellow, contains no seeds. In all respects a superior variety. Attains perfection in March and April. Our buds were procured from the original trees.

We also have a limited stock of the Satsuma. Early Oblong Washington Navel, (which is very prolific when worked on the rough lemon.) Malta Blood. Majorica. Mandarin.

POMELO.

JOSSELYN.—Size between orange and shaddock; skin smooth, pale yellow; remarkably juicy; slightly bitter; very wholesome and refreshing; will hang on the tree until July; tree the most noble and vigorous of the genus; fruit borne in immense clusters; native seedling. Original tree netted the owner \$60 one season.

TRIUMPH.—This variety was first propagated by Mr. J. H. Fessenden, of Tampa, Fla., fruiting the first time in 1886. Was brought to public notice by him in spring of 1889. Tree is an upright and vigorous grower, is an early fruiter and prolific. The fruit is smaller than the common varieties, with smooth, clear, thin, fine-grain skin, with less rag and seeds than is usual in this fruit. Very heavy and juicy and well flavored, with no bitter in juice or membrane surrounding the cells or dividing the segments.

WALTERS.—A variety of grape fruit which has been thoroughly tested and pronounced by experts to be of superior quality. Our buds came from the original tree.

MARSH'S SEEDLESS.—This is one of the most popular of the varieties, the demand for them probably being greater during the past two years than for all the other varieties combined. We have not as yet fruited it, but are informed by good authorities that it is almost seedless and good in quality.

LEMONS.

VILLA FRANCA.—At the head of the list we place this kind, imported from Europe, strong, vigorous grower; few thorns, leaves long and pointed, very hardy, fruit oblong, thin skinned and of superior quality; practically seedless; juicy, acid strong. It has stood the test to develop bitterness, and it is superior to the Eureka and equal to the Lisbon in this respect.

CARNEY SICILY.—A strong growing variety; tree thornless; skin smooth and tough; fruit oblong in shape, slightly pointed at the blossom end, juicy and of the best quality. First-class in every respect.

LISBON.—A strong vigorous grower, very thorny; crop increases materially with age; fruit oval, with prominent point; skin medium thick, of strong texture, giving it high rank as a keeping and shipping variety; abundantly juicy, strongly acid, and of fine flavor; said to be the best lemon grown in California.

Write me and state the size tree that you wish, and also the number of each variety required, and I will make the price accordingly. **WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY NURSERYMEN** in the State that can produce as fine stock and as many fibrous roots, (which are the life of the tree.)

BUDWOOD.

We can furnish budwood at all seasons of the year.

We guarantee all stock and buds to be true to name, and packed in the most thorough manner, and shipped according to instructions.

LIMIT OF LIABILITY.—Our liability under the above guarantee is limited in amount to the original price paid.

REFERENCE.—We can give reference if requested as to our stock being received in good condition and as represented. One gentleman, a leading horticulturist, wrote us before the freeze that out of 46 varieties of the citrus purchased from us, not one had proved **UNTRUE** to name.

FOR SALE.

In addition to our nursery business, we have for sale a choice lot of hammock and pine lands, bearing groves, etc. We also make a specialty of clearing, fencing, setting lands to trees, and taking care of same at lowest prices.

J. W. & F. D. WAITE.



June